Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
apr11:'65.*1y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jun6:65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....P. BENKDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES. &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—tj.

Poetry.

From the Little Corporal.

THE LAST REVIEW.

BY MRS. E. J. BUGBEE.

Twenty-one miles of boys in blue,
Sixty abreast in their last review,
How grandly the columns stretch away,
In the cloudless light of this sweet May day.
Onward, in rank and file they come,
To the cheering beat of the victors' drum.

Wearied, scarred, and worn they be,
But a *prouder* host you will never see,
Their faded banners, riddled with balls,
But floating triumphantly after all,
Never again in the world's sunlight,
Shall the Nations look on a grander sight.

No more till the Christian army stands,
Whose warriors shall gather from every land,
For a *last* review on the other shore,
Their *life-long* battles and marches o'er,
Will a marshalled host like this appear,
Crowned with the glory that victors wear.

Let the heads of the nation bow as they pass,
And scatter with flowers the dewy grass,
As their gleaming weapons flash in the sun,
Remember the deeds of valor done.
How that solid column of human breasts
Was bared to the storm, for the nation's rest.

Then beat the drum for the last revielle,
The echoes of the strife are growing still,
With a conquering tread the heroes come,
Back to the dear delights of home.

But alas! the army of countless dead,
We shall list in vain for their coming tread,
Full forty miles of our noble braves,
Sixty abreast, are in their graves,
As your cheers ring out for the living host,
Remember the heroes loved and lost.

And think of the maimed and wasted band,
Seeking the homes of this stricken land,
For whom the brightness of life is o'er,
Whose feet are nearing the other shore,
Remnants of manhood *once so* strong,
Those cannot march in the gala throng.

Then hail! all hail to the boys in blue,
Gathered to-day for a last review,
Marching with floating banners back;
Scatter with flowers their joyous track.
Their brows perchance are dark with scars,
Their worn feet seamed with crimson flars,
But *kings and victors* we crown to-day,
The war-scarred host, on their homeward way.

And I wonder, if down from the sweet repose
Which the soul of the martyred hero knows,
The Commander-in-chief looks down and sees
Those banners float in this earthly breeze,
And if in the calm of that world of bliss,
His spirit would th rill at a scene like this?

Political.

ARKANSAS.

Reorganization in the State—Statement of Hon. E. W. Gantt.

To the editor of the Chronicle:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1865.—The reorganization in Arkansas has progressed quietly, and is a success. In the fall of 1863 the first meetings were held looking to a State Convention. In February, 1864, a convention was held. It adopted a State constitution abolishing slavery, repudiating the Confederate debt, and nullifying all the acts done by the Confederate authorities, except marriage certificates, acknowledgment of deeds, and a few other minor things. It proceeded to organize a provisional government by the appointment of Hon. Isaac Murphy, Governor, empowering him to order an election for a permanent government, and requiring him to submit to the people the constitution for approval or rejection. The election was so ordered, and a permanent government established, with his Excellency, Isaac Murphy, as Governor. The constitution as amended was adopted by a vote, in round numbers, of twelve thousand for and two hundred against it. The vote cast was near one-half the estimated voting population of the State, a little less than one-fourth of the vote of 1860, and but a few hundred less, if not equal, to the entire vote cast for secession in 1861.

This organization was of the people and spontaneous. It has been erroneously supposed that the Executive or the military originated or controlled it. I know personally to the contrary. Advocating, in the fall of 1863 and the winter of 1864, the holding of a convention and the amendment of our Constitution abolishing slavery, for reasons stated in various speeches and letters, I had an opportunity to know much that was done. As the then commander of the department, a brave and accomplished soldier, opposed our views on this point, it was deemed expedient by the friends of the measure that I should go to Washington and see what influences could be brought to bear upon General Steele to induce him to favor our plans, he expressing his entire willingness to do what the President desired in the premises. Before leaving, there was a general understanding that if the Convention were full it should proceed to work and do what was necessary. If not full, it should order an election for a Convention to be held at some future designated day.

Before reaching Washington I was overtaken by a prominent citizen of the State, who, leaving after I did, assured me that the Convention would not be held. Arriving at Washington, we visited Mr. Lincoln together and he submitted to us his plan of reorganization, whereby an election was ordered for the 28th March, 1864. In the meantime, advices reached me from home, informing me of the meeting and action of the Convention, among which was its order for an election on the 14th of March. I called at once on President Lincoln, made a full explanation and urged the consolidation of the two plans. He cheerfully complied, and wrote by me a letter to General Steele to that effect. So the election was holden on the day and in the manner prescribed by the Convention, and met the full approval of President Lincoln.

The new State government was thus inaugurated. Since then it has gained strength steadily. Weak at first and without a dollar to commence with, its indefatigable officers, aided by the well timed and prudent counsels and assistance of General Reynolds, have succeeded in administering its affairs until the opposing Confederate authorities, from Governor down, acknowledge its supremacy and until every county in the State is as thoroughly organized as before the war.

We have fortunately had few dissensions in our midst, and if the people are not disturbed by disappointed and ambitious office-seekers, apprehend little in the future. The utmost quiet prevails in our midst. A citizen of any portion of the United States can travel unattended throughout our entire borders. Courts are being held in all the counties. Estates are being administered and and important rights adjudicated. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are in train of collection; property is being bought and sold under execution; marriages are being solemnized, and other contracts entered into upon the faith of the permanence of our State Government. In a word, every act which a State in perfect vigor can do is now being done, and the dawn of returning prosperity breaks upon us.

It is desired especially that the attention of the public be called to the fact that three important questions have been settled in our State: First, the inserting of a clause in our State Constitution forever prohibiting slavery; second, the repudiation of the Confederate debt; and, in the third place, the prompt ratification by our Legislature of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. They are adopted as just principles by a portion of the people, while a large proportion of the residue acquiesce in them as points legitimately settled by the war.

That some mistakes were make in returns, that too much was done in some things, and too little in others, may be true, but fortunately these are all within the reach of the courts and legislature.

Such is briefly our State government, which relies upon the President and Congress and the country for recognition, and which, if torn down and rebuilt forty times, must at last be substantially just what it is.

Yours, truly,
E. W. GANTT.

THE END OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party of the North has evidently finished its mission. Its last battles have been quite sufficient to show that its career is ended. These battles were about as much like one of its ancient fights as the convulsive struggle of a bird with its head off is like that of the game animal in the full vigor of its prime. There is now not one spark of life in its remains, nor meat enough on its bones to make the feeblest mockery of dietary soup.

We contemplate the corpse of the dead Democracy with considerable composure, and even a serene contentment. As it lies there stark and stiff, deprived of all power of mischief, it is difficult to realize that this is the party which once exercised, under the name of Democracy, the most absolute and proscriptive party sway, and dispensed all the official gifts big and little, Federal and State, of the American Republic. There was a time when even to doubt that its decrees were infallible was the rankest kind of political heresy, and to question its invincibility was the presumption of a fool. With no argument but its name, and no policy but the spoils, it vanquished every political party that ever ventured to give it battle. No talents, however great,—no virtue, however spotless,—availed to secure their possessor a post in the public service unless he wore the livery of that potent organization. The gigantic genius of Daniel Webster was destined to remain a pyramid in a vale, while, on the pedestal intended for the statue of a Colossus, was perched some diminutive dwarf, dignified by the name of a great statesman. The eagle flight of Henry Clay was arrested in midheaven by a fang that he could not shake off, and the reptile who inserted it was transformed by the magic spell of Democracy into a venerable public functionary, and clad in the imperial purple. It could bring an angel from the clouds or clothe an infernal in the garments of light. There never, any country, was a more sweeping and complete political ostracism than that which, during the whole period of its ascendancy, the Democracy exercised in this country. It claimed an entire monopoly of all the patriotism and official competency of the land. It took the slave institution of the South under its especial guardianship, and no Southern Whig was ever found whom it could trust on that subject in comparison with a Northern Democrat. But long and brilliant as was its career, it came at last to a Waterloo, and after that to a St. Helena. If it had not dragged down the country with its own downfall, we should regard its overthrow with unmixed exultation. But the moment that its sceptre was passing away, it set fire to a train, already laid, for universal ruin. But there is this matter of congratulation. The ruins can be repaired and the country will rise, while the Democracy never can. Its days are numbered. It will never more be able to ride rough-shod over the wisdom, conservatism and public virtue of the land.—*Richmond Rep.*

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS SPEAK FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

The New School Presbyterian Synod has just held its annual meeting in Philadelphia. On Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Aikman, of the committee on the state of the country, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They should be perused by every reader of the paper:

WHEREAS, The Synod holds its annual session now, for the first time after the close of a great and civil war; and,

WHEREAS, By Divine command, the Church is to bear in heart before God the rules of the land, and cannot therefore but have the deepest interest in the purity and stability of the Government; and that, in a country where the Church enjoys such freedom and protection so beneficent from the Government, she is bound by every principle of honor and of gratitude to God to pledge, as we have in time of its danger, and as we do now, her loyalty, and to express her joy in the hour of its success: therefore

Resolved, That we give humble thanks to God most high, for the overthrow, so sudden and so entire, of the great rebellion; for the virtual extinction of the system of human slavery, the baleful growth of two centuries of wrong; for the elevation of four millions of men from the degradation of absolute servitude into freedom and citizenship; for the entire establishment of the Government and the vindication of its authority and honor; for the spirit of peace over the whole land: and brotherhood, and of a new and purified life to the nation.

Resolved, That we give thanks to God for the inspiration of faith, courage and constancy which has borne the nation through four years of self denial, suffering and death, and which has held it unfaltering on its way to this day of light and triumph. To God be all the glory.

Resolved, That the dangers and sorrows through which the nation has passed, and God's Providence, all declare that absolute justice must be done to all men, and do point unerringly to the duty of lifting as speedily as possible those whom God has made free to the rights of citizenship before the law.

Resolved, That to the soldiers of the Union, to whose valor and endurance under God we owe the triumph and peace to-day, we return our grateful acknowledgment, and pray that God would crown them with the richest blessing of His grace.

Resoleed, That to the great multitude of the bereaved, whose loved ones have fallen by disease and exposure, by the arms and in the prisons of the enemy, we bring our sympathy, too deep for words, and the memory of their dead we will hallow, and hold them in everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That the Synod would record its grateful thanks to the Great Head of the Church that he has so largely preserved the lives of our young men who went forth to battle for their country, and that he has returned them, in so many instances, with the piety only deepened by the experiences of camp and field, that he has blessed our churches with revivals of religion and with such harmony and general prosperity, that the close of the war finds us with more evidences of vigorous life than ever before.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The master mind of the Episcopal Convention now in session in this city is evidently Stephen Elliott of Georgia. When that eminent Southern prelate issued his famous mandate to the north, "Silence, if you please but not one word of censure!" he sounded the key-note to which all the doings of the Convention have been carefully and accurately tuned. It must be intensely gratifying to Bishop Elliott to find that his influence is not only not abated, but that it is greater than ever. We have had several marked recognitions of the supremacy of this Grand Master of the Order of Ri-United Episcopalians; but the culmination of them all was exhibited on Saturday morning: when our townsman, Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., introduced his loyal resolution, asking the Bishops to recognize our debt of gratitude to God for the suppression of the rebellion and the removal of its cause. Had Mr. Binney invited the Convention to unite in a war-dance he could not have met with a more violent response. From all parts of the House loud cries were heard, demanding the immediate slaughter of the resolution by laying it on the table. Forgetting, for the moment, those courtises which the Convention may be supposed to owe to those whose liberal and willing hospitality they are so abundantly enjoying, the Pennsylvania deputation was loudly denied the privilege of a single word of explanation, and it was by the most determined insisting upon their parliamentary rights that they succeeded in securing a call for the ayes and nays. Before this was done, the President, Rev. Dr. Craik of Kentucky, was asked if the vote about to be taken would dispose of the question, and even that usually bland and accomplished divine was so carried away by the excitement of the House, as to throw his influence against the resolution and to seek to bias the vote by replying, "Yes, we shall get rid of it for this time, at least."

Our readers have read the result. Thirty six members of the Convention were all that could be found ready to thank God for the blessings mentioned in the resolution. The whole mass of the body promptly repudiated them and crushed the measure with an iron heel. We are proud to be able to say, that not only the Pennsylvania deputation vote as a unit for the resolution, but the whole New York deputation, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Payne, voting against it, and Rev. Dr. Higbee, absent, stood by this most loyal resolution, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Jonas C. Heartt, Esq., Hon Hamilton Fish, and Hon. Mr. Pierpont, are the lay representatives of the great Diocese of New York. We need hardly say that Ohio and Massachusetts proved true to their well-known principles on this occasion. All honor to the little band of the clergy and laity who had the courage to declare that they are Americans as well as churchmen—that they are patriots as well as Episcopalians.

We presume that this is the end of the matter, so far as this Convention is concerned. The loyal sentiment of the North is as effectually muzzled as it ever was in, South Carolina, and it will be in vain for the distinguished gentlemen who represent the great Diocese of Pennsylvania to make any further effort to place upon the records of the Convention those "unuttered truths" which, if spoken, would kindle the affections of thousands of free spirits towards the Episcopal Church. It is impossible to estimate the influence that would have been exerted in favor of the Episcopal Church had it shown itself, on this occasion, true to its own daily repeated formulas.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Miscellaneous.

PHILOSOPHY OF EXERCISE.

We take this instructive article from a late number of *Hall's Journal of Health:*

All know that the less we exercise the less health we have, and the more certain we are to die before our time. But comparatively few persons are able to explain how exercise promotes health. Both beast and bird, in a state of nature, are exempt from disease, except in rare cases; it is because the unappeasable instinct of searching for their necessary food, impels them to ceaseless activities. Children, when left to themselves, eat a great deal and have excellent health, because they will be doing something all the time, until they become so tired that they fall asleep; and as soon as they wake, they begin right away to run about again; thus their whole existence is spent in alternate eating and sleeping, and exercise, which is interesting and pleasurable. The health of childhood would be enjoyed by those of maturer years, if, like children, they would eat only when they are hungry; stop when they have done; take rest in sleep as soon as they are tired; and, when not eating or resting, would spend the time diligently in such muscular activities as would be interesting, agreeable and profitable. Exercise, without mental elasticity without an enlivement of the feelings and the mind, is of comparatively little value.

1. Exercise is health-producing, because it works off and out of the system its waste dead and effete matters; they are all converted into a liquid form, called by some "humors," which have exit from the body through the "pores" of the skin in the shape of perspiration, which all have seen, and which all know is the result of exercise, when the body is in a state of health. Thus it is, that persons who do not perspire, who have a dry skin, are always either feverish or chilly, and are never well, and never can be as long as that condition exists. So exercise, by working out of the system its waste, decayed and useless matter, keeps the human machine "free," otherwise it would soon clog up, and the wheels of life would stop forever

2. Exercise improves the health, because every step a man takes tends to impart motion to the bowels; a proper amount of exercise keeps them acting once in every twenty four hours; if they have not motion enough there is constipation, which brings on very many fatal diseases; hence exercise, especially that of walking, wards off innumerable diseases, when it is kept up to an extent equal to inducing one motion of the bowels daily.

3. Exercise is healthful, because the more we exercise the faster we breath. If we breathe faster, we take that much more air into the lungs; but it is the air we breathe which purifies the blood, and the more air we take in, the more perfectly is that process performed; the purer the blood is, and as everybody knows, the better health must be. Hence, when a person's lungs are impaired he does not take in enough air for the wants of the system; that being the case air he does breathe should be the purest possible, which is out door air. Hence, the more a consumptive stays in the house, the more certain and more speedy is his death.

HABITS OF GREAT STUDENTS.

Magliabecchi, the learned librarian to the Duke of Tuscany, never stirred abroad, but lived amid books. They were his bed, board, and washing. He passed eight-and-forty years in their midst, only twice in the course of his life venturing beyond the walls of Florence; once to go two leagues off, and the other time three and a half leagues, by order of the Grand Duke. He was then an extremely frugal man, living upon eggs, bread and water in great moderation.

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet, a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood at the table before him, and the walls of his study were stuck round with caricatures of the pope. He worked at his desk for days together without going out; but when fatigued, and the idea began to stagnate, took his guitar with him into the porch, and there executed some musical fantasy, (for he was a skilful musician,) when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after a summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say that after theology music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great gnarled man had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock he had books, manuscripts and papers caried to him there, and had he occasion to go out, on his return he undressed and went to bed again to continue his studies. In his later years he dictated his writings to Secretaries. He rarely corrected anything. The sentences issued complete from his mouth. If he felt facility of composition leaving him, he forthwith quitted his bed, gave up writing and composing, and went about his out-door duties for days, weeks and months together. But as soon as he felt the inspiration fall upon him again he went back to his bed, and his secretary set to work forthwith.

Aristotle was a tremendons worker; he took little sleep, and was constantly retrenching it. He had a contrivance by which he woke early, and to awake was with him to commence work. Demosthenes passed three months in a cavern by the sea-side, laboring to overcome the defects of his voice. There he read, studied and declaimed.

Rousseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage at mid-day; Byron at mid-night, Hardouin rose at four in the morning and wrote till late at night.

Rabelais composed his life of Gargantua at Beily, in the company of Roman cardinals, and under the eyes of the Bishop of Paris. La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under the shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Rachine and Boileau.

Pascal wrote most of his thoughts on little scraps of paper at his by-moments. Fenelon wrote his Telemachus in the Palacee of Versailles, at the Court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. That a book so thoroughly Democratic should have issued from such a source, and be written by a priest, may seem surprising.

De Quincy first promulgated his notion of universal freedom of persons and trade, and of throwing all taxes on the land—the germ perhaps of the French Revolution—in the boudoir of Madame de Pompadour.

Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light and inspiration from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing the nervous system to its fullest activity.

The life of Leibnitz was one of readlng, writing and meditation. That was the secret of his prodigious knowledge. After an attack of the gout he confined himself to a diet of bread and milk. Often he slept in a chair, and rarely went to bed till after midnight. Sometimes he was months without quitting his seat, where he slept by night and wrote by day. He had an ulcer in his right leg, which prevented his walking about even had he wished to so.

SLIPS OF THE PEN.

General Taylor immortalized himself by perpetrating one of the grandest bulls on record, in which he attained what a certain literary professor calls "a *perfection* hardly to be surpassed." In his Presidential address he announced to the American Congress that the United States were at peace *with all the world*, and continued to cherish relations of amity with the *rest* of mankind. Much simpler was the blunder of an English officer, during the Indian mutiny, who informed the public, through the *Times*, that, thanks to the prompt measures of Colonel Edwards, the sepoys at Fort Machison, "were all unarmed and taken aback and being called upon laid down their arms." There was nothing very astonishing in an Irish newspaper stating that Robespirre "left no children behind him, except a brother, who was killed at the same time;" but it was startling to have an English journal assure us that her Majesty Queen Victoria was "the last person to wear another man's crown." Addison lays it down as a maxim, that when a nation abounds in physicians it grows thin of people. Fillbuster Heninpen seems to have agreed with the essayist, or he would hardly have informed General Parker, in one of his dispatches, that "Doctor Rice and Wolfe died of the cholera, and Dr. Linsey sickened, after which the health of the camp visibly improved." Intentionally or not, the stout-hearted soldier suggests that the best way to get rid of the cholera is to make short work of the doctors. Among the obituary notices in a weekly paper, not many months ago, there appeared the name of a certain publican, with the following eulogism appended to it —"He was greatly esteemed for his strict probity and steady conduct through life, he having been a subscriber to the *Sunday Times* from its first number." This is a worthy pendant of Miss. Hawkin's story of the undertaker writing to the corporation of London. "I am desired to inform the Court of Alderman Mr. Alderman Gill died last night, by order of Mrs. Gill;" and not far short, in point of absurdity, is Madame Tassaud's announcement of the exhibition of the effigy of the notorious Palmer, "who was executed at Stafford with two hundred other celebrities." The modern fashion of naming florists' flowers must be held responsible for the very dubious paragraph we extract from a gardening paper:—"Mrs. Legge will be looked after; she may not be so certain as some, but she was nevertheless very fine in the early part of the season. Lady Popham is useful, one of the old fashioned build, not quite round in the outline, but makes up well."—*Chamber's Journal.*

RECIPROCITY OF COURTESY.

A great many people seem to be born into the world—according to their own opinion—for the simple and express purpose of receiving favors. That there is any other view to be taken of the subject never for a moment enters the head of an individual of this class. The idea of a *quid pro quo*, even if his intellect is able to grasp it, seems to him absurd. Isin't he one of the anointed? Dosen't a great part of the duty of the world consist in toadying him, and crying up his miraculous virtues and parts? What the deuce else was it created for? The check displayed by some of these fellows at times is perfectly stupendous: and no one in a community, perhaps, is obliged to witness its exhibition oftener, or endure its infliction more constantly than the editor of a newspaper. People who itch for potoriety, corporations who want their backs scratched, travelling lecturers who want tickling, all come to the editor, who many times from pure good nature, and many times for the sake of being rid of their importunities, gives them what is technically known as a puff. But, eight times out of ten, if a reciprocal courtesy is required, a courtesy which literally costs them nothing, they don't "see" it. They are the parties to be favored, and that end gained, it is all suffitient. Now we protest against this sort of thing. It is void of reason, justice, or right. A kiss for a blow is very good in theory, but we have found from a long series of experiments, that it don't pay in business transactions.

We have not intended our above remarks to be taken in any sweeping sense. Not a bit of it. They are only directed to a particular class, and in a general manner. Everybody; whatever the position they may fill, have suffered from the absorbent qualities of these sponges of society without being able to squeeze out much in their turn, and in that peculiar suffering we have had our share. We are sick of it—heart sick. It dosen't pay in the first place, and in the second place it isin't pleasant to feel one's self the victim of imposition, for it's nothing else. It destroys the feeling of independence, which every one is entitled to possess, and we believe we have as many rights as anybody else. But, yet, notwithstanding the preponderance of this element in many communities, we are glad to put on record that, on the other side, there are many good, square, white men, who appreciate and act upon the doctrine that one good turn deserves another. They understand that mankind was made for mutual support, not for one-sided swindling. They show at least common gratitude for favors received, and that is all we or anybody else can ask—for we're not speaking for ourselves alone. That their numbers may be increased and wax great in the land is the prayer of a suffering community.—*Erie Dispatch.*

WANTED—AN HONEST INDUSTRIOUS BOY.

We lately saw an advertisement headed as above. It conveys to every boy an impressive moral lesson.

"An honest industrious boy" is always wanted. He will be sought for, his services will be on demand; he will be respected and loved; he is spoken of in terms of high commendation; he will always have a home, he will grow up to be a man of known worth and established character.

He will be wanted. The merchant will want him for a salesman or a clerk, the master mechanic will want him for an apprentice or a journeyman; those with a job to let will want him for a contractor; clients will want him for a lawyer, patients will want him for a doctor; parents for a teacher of their children; and the people for an officer.

He will be wanted. Townsmen will want him for a citizen; acquaintances, as a neighbor; neighbors as a friend; families as a visitor; the world as an acquaintance, nay, girls will want him for a beau, and finally for a husband.

An honest, industrious boy! Just think of it, boys, will you answer this description? Can you apply for this situation? Are you sure that you will be wanted? You may be smart and active, but that does not fill the requisition—are you honest? You may be capable—Are you industrious? You may be well dressed and create a favorable impression at first sight—are you both honest and industrious? You may apply for a "good situation"—are you sure that your friends, teachers, acquaintances can recommend you for these qualities? Oh, how would you feel your character not being thus established, on hearing the words "I can't employ you!" Nothing else will make up for the lack of these qualities. No readiness or aptness for business will do it. You must be honest and industrious—must work and labor; then will your calling and trust be made sure.

The colored people of Indiana met in convention at Indianapolis on the 24th ult., to take measures for securing negro suffrage. All the counties in the State were represented.

Wendell Philips delivered his lecture, "The South Victorious," in New York on the 25th ult. He denounced Presidene Johnson, saying that he ought to be impeached by the House of Representatives, and charged Henry Ward Beecher with recreancy to the principles of liberty.

A negro insurrection has broken out in the western part of the Island of Jamaica, and a British man-of-war, with troops to quell the outbreak, has been ordered to that quarter.

There are 250,000 nobles in Austria, of whom 24,800 are in Gallicia, 163,000 in Hungary, and 2,000 in Bohemia.

An International Congress is shortly to assemble at Paris to agree upon a uniform standard of copper coin. France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland will be represented.

The grand cross of Austria's order of St. Stephen (in right of the Hungarian crown) has been conferred on Count Walewski and M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

Major-Gen. Franklin has resigned, and accepted the Presidency of Colt's Fire Arm Company at Hartford, Conn.

Several French Canadian graduates of the Government military school at Montreal, Canada, have gone to Mexico to take service under Maximilian.

The expenditures of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30,1865, were $112,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy estimates the expenses of the current year at $23,000,000.

A large number of troops, comprising all the cavalry in Virginia are soon to be paid off at Richmond and mustered out of the service.

Commodore John S. Misroon, U. S. N., Ordnance officer at the Charleston Navy-Yard died on the 24th ult. He was a native of South Carolina, and entered the service in 1824.

All the volunteers on the Pacific coast are to be mustered out.

"WHAT SHE IS SHE WILL TEACH HER DAUGHTERS TO BE."—Sometimes one hears it said of a good wife and mother that "she's a regular home-body" The phrase is simple, but what a word of ennobling qualities it indicates, and what a universe of frivolities it excludes. The matronly homebody is indeed "Heaven's best gift to man," and the husband capable of maltreating so true a helpmeet is only fit for such companionship as Nebuchadnezzar found in the Babylonish pastures. Dashing ladies, whose mission it is to set the fashions, won't you look in upon your gentle sister as she sits in her well-ordered nursery making the children happy with her presence? Note how she adjusts their little difficulties, and admonishes, encourages, instructs, amuses them, as the case may require. Do you think any nurse-maid could produce such harmony in that little circle? Is she not an enchantress? Verily, yes, and her charm is "love stronger than death" for those sweet young faces where you may see her smiles and frowns, (though she seldom has occasion to frown,) reflected in glee and sorrow, like sunlight and cloud-shadow on a quiet pool. What she is she will teach her daughters to be; and blessed are the sons that have such a mother.

PREVALENT MISTAKES.—It is a mistake to suppose that the subscription price of a newspaper is clear gain to the publisher.

It is a mistake to suppose that he gets white paper for nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is printed without cost.

It is a mistake to suppose he can live bodily by faith.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody.

It is a mistake to suppose that a paper is not worth buying which contains only what we know and believe already

It is a mistake to suppose that money due for a paper would be as good to us a year hence as it is now.

It is a great mistake to suppose that we could be thankful for what is due to us and for new subscribers.

WHAT EMERSON SAYS.—In a lecture on "Manners," by Emerson, he says: "It is a great event of life to find, and know, and love a superior person; to find a character that prefigures heaven and the saints on earth. Such a one is left alone, as the gods are. In all the superior persons I have met, I notice directness, simplicity, truth spoken more truly, as if everything like obstruction and malformation had been trained away. What have they to conceal? What have they to exhibit? Between the simple and noble persons there is always a perfect understanding. They recognize at sight, and meet on a better ground than the talents or skill they chance to possess, namely, on their sincerity."

I'D RATHER CARRY IT.—Going from market one day, we observed a very small boy, who gave no special indication, by dress or face, of other than ordinary training in life, carrying a basket that was so heavy as nearly to bear him down beneath it. We observed, "My boy, you have a heavy load." "Yes," said he, "but I'd rather carry it than that my mother should." The remark was one of a nature we love to hear; but we do not know that we should have thought enough of it to have chronicled it, had we not seen across the street a highly accomplished young lady playing the piano while her mother was washing the windows.

The Pope has again pronounced an allocution which is making some stir in Europe. This time he warns the faithful against the Free Masons, reminding them that several of his predecessors have proscribed and reproved that sect, the entrance into which they declared should entail excommunication which the Popo alone could remove. The Pope denounces the Free Masons as the instigators of revolutions, and calls on the secular governments to suppress them. The *Siecle* of Paris calculates that there are in Europe more than 2,000,000 Catholic Free Masons.

WE hate some persons because we do not know them; and we will not know them because we hate them. Those friendships that succeed to such aversions are usually firm, for those qualities must be sterling that could not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudices in things far more serious than our friendships. Thus there are truths which some men despise, because they have not examined: and which they will not examine, because they despise.

"IT was ever my invariable custom in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practiced virtue awoke. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone am awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethern.'"

THE Religion of Jesus Christ is a vast remedial system, made up of many mighty forces, and containing within itself capacities of adaption and adjustment to every phase of the world's progress and to every necessity of individual life. These mighty forces are to some extent dormant,

The Bedford Inquirer

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1865.

BY TELEGRAPH we learn that the six states that voted on last Tuesday were all successfully carrred by the Republicans. New Jersey by 2,000. New York by 10,000.

McCOLLOCH AND CONTRACTION.

The speech of Secretary McCulloch at Fort Wayne, in the early part of October, was hailed as a step in the right direction by the whole country. We are not of the number of those who regard a public debt as a great blessing, though we believe that it brings with it some advantages as an offset to the evil, neither do we believe an inflated currency a desirable thing in finance, though we believe there may be worse evils. The unavoidable contingencies of a great civil war have entailed upon us an immense National debt and what is called an inflated currency, and it is our business to make the best of the condition in which we find ourselves. We do not believe it possible to pay our debt at present, though we all agree upon making such a disposition of it as will enable us to pay it gradually. This is every where regarded as a sensible view of our debt by a sensible and practical people. We hope to see as much practical common sense exercised with regard to the inflated currency. We approve of the Secretary's desire to shape his policy in the direction of specie payments, but we believe that a reasonable time must be taken to reach so desirable a condition of our public finances, and if sufficient time is not given we will be brought to such a financial crisis and crash as will do us more pecuniary harm than the rebellion itself. The experience of all nations, in every age, has shown that sudden contractions of currency have always resulted in financial ruin. If we are wise, we will not recklessly tread in the path that has always brought disaster to other nations. Let us take a calm and impartial look at the condition of our currency, and compare it with that before the war, and then judge if the currency is to blamed for all the evils laid to its charge. According to the Secretary of the Treasury's statement of October 30th, our currency circulation is in round numbers, thus enumerated, legal tenders; $633,000,000; national banks $203,000,000; State banks, $60,000,000; of this $173,000,000 are compound interest notes and are practically out of circulation, same as funded debt, leaving for circulation $724,000,000; to this might be added the remainder of the National currency authorized, $67,000,000, but as an offset there are 60,000,000 of State currency, which at the rate it has been decreasing (10,000,000 per month,) since April last will all be withdrawn in six months, sooner than the national currency is likely to be issued, and when it is issued, it will only give an increase of seven millions in six months, while in the last month, according to the report, the circulation of legal tenders has been contracted 40,000,000.

Now let us look how we stood in 1860, with low prices, business dull and markets flooded with goods. Our state bank circulation was $207,000,000, the specie in circulation may be set down at about half as much more, making an aggregate of $310,5000,000; our increase demanded by increased business from 1850 to 1860 was about 33 per cent., allowing the same rate of increase during the last five years, without any allowance for the increased cost of everything, because of its scarcity, would require 17 per cent. additional or 51,750,000. making in the aggregate $362,000,000 in round numbers, or precisely half of our present circulation. Notwithstanding it is the universal rule to blame the currency alone for high prices, we never did nor do we now believe this to be the case. There is no rule better established than that the price of an article is regulated entirely by the supply and demand. When the supply is in excess, the prices fall, when it is short, the prices increase, in 1860 we had an abundance of everything, in excess of demand, and prices were low. Four years of war first took away the labor of the producer and then began to drain the reserved supply, until to-day, to a large extent, almost every article in the markets is in demand beyond the supply, and there is no reserve to draw upon, labor, in its return from the army, has not had time to adjust itself for supplying the demand: taxes must be raised from the production of the country, and at the same time, the whole South swept more bare than ourselves, has come into the depleted market to buy. There never was recorded in history such a combination of circumstances to produce high prices, yet people of acknowledged intelligence blindly cry out against the currency. In justification of such belief, we may also cite the fact that though gold has fallen from 290 to 146, yet prices are higher to-day than when gold was at its highest figure. Now if the currency is to blame, according to the logic of its defamers in this case, it increased prices and a further reduction in the price of gold would enhance prices; the logic is as good in one case as the other.

Now it requires but a small amount of intelligence to understand, that when every thing is doubled in price, it requires twice the amount of circulating medium to transact the same business as before. The business of the northern states is now vastly in excess of that in 1860, both in quantity and value, and will more than balance the deficiency in the South.

We believe that a rapid contraction of our currency would result in wide spread disaster as it always has done wherever tried. The contraction of the currency in England after the war of 1812 and 1815 to the extent of 6,000,000 sterling or $30,000,000 per year, brought such ruin, wretchedness and misery upon the country as had never before been equalled. How much greater strain we can bear remains to be seen. The contraction of legal tenders last month was 40,000,000, and at the average of the last six months that of the state banks was $10,000,000, making $50,000,000; to balance which there were issued $12,000,000 of national currency, making a contraction of $38,000,000 in a month. All business men know that this has resulted in a tight money market, but both gold and produce are higher, instead of lower, and if persisted in will result in a financial crash, which will indeed bring lower prices, but with them misery and privation to thousands who are better able to buy the necessaries of life now than they will be then. Again, our national debt has been incurred in time of high prices, and our taxes for paying interest have been adjusted in accordance with the scale of prices, now if prices are suddenly knocked down one half, our taxes must be doubled to raise the same amount of income for revenue. At the present rate we will be able not only to pay the interest put to rapidly reduce the principal of our debt. In the last two months we have actually reduced our debt $10.000,000, besides paying immense sums to the soldiers discharged and other bills incurred for the war, these are now rapidly diminishing and the money heretofore taken by them will be devoted to the paying of our debt. If this is permitted to continue and as much time given for the gradual return to specie payments as was occupied in producing the present so-called inflation, say four years, we will not only be able to pay in that time at least a thousand millions of our debt but by warding off and preventing a financial crisis the business of the country will have so increased as to enable us to continue (with a gradually decreasing rate of taxation) not only to pay our interest but rapidly to pay off the remaining principal. On the other hand if rapid contraction is persisted in, it will produce financial ruin and we will not only not be able to pay the interest on our national debt but be driven to the repudiation of the principal.

THE DEATH OF THE BRITISH PREMIER.

The death of Lord Palmerston is likely to have an important bearing upon the future of the British Empire. Though looked upon as a liberal he was a continual clog upon that party. While the country may for a time vibrate between the tory and liberal elements, the impression seems to be that in the end the result will be a liberal administration with Gladstone at its head. The defeat of Gladstone at Oxford was a fortunate event for the liberal party of England, it relieved him at once from the shackles of that tory institution, and placed him, the most brilliant of living English statesman, at once at the head of the liberals. That circle of liberal leaders, whence Cobden lately departed, leaving Bright, Foster Stansfield and Taylor, reenforced as they have been in the late elections by the addition of Nill, Hughes, Fawset, Trevelyan and Pym, with the clog of Palmerston removed, and Gladstone at their head, promise great things for England in the near future. It will doubtless prove fortunate for the United States also. With a thoroughly liberal British administration our claims will be much more likely to receive a fair and impartial examination and be honorably adjusted not only without war but without any additional ill feeling between the two nations. It will certainly be the policy of the liberal party of England, and consistent with its past friendship for us, to cultivate the most friendly relations with us. Though a great man has departed the world moves on its career of progress and the prospects of free institutions grow brighter day by day.

THE FRANCO-MEXICAN QUESTION.

Though the English canard concerning a difficulty between the United States and France upon the Mexican question, has blown over, and the stories about fitting our ironclads for active service have all been contradicted, it is not to be disguised that there are grave questions pending between the two governments which may at any hour lead to serious complications. Congress even in the midst of our great civil war, was not deterred from giving undisguised expression to our national adherence to the Monroe doctrine, we have never recognized the Mexican Empire, but still continue our relations with the liberal government and recognize its minister. Our Secretary of State in his Auburn speech made the following announcement:

With whatever jealously we may adhere to our inherited principles of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign nattons, the United States, must continue to exercise as always before our civil war they did exercise, a just and beneficient influence in the international conduct of foreign States, particularly those which are near to us on this continent, and which are especially endeared to us by their adoption of republican institutions. That just influence of ours was impaired, as ought to have been apprehended by the American people when they fell into the distractions of civil war. With the return of peace, it is coming back to us again in greater strength than ever. I am sure that this important interest has not been lost sight of by the President of the United States for a single moment, and I expect that we shall see republican institutions, wherever they have been heretofore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed and invigorated.

Such a deliverance if it had come from the lips of a Louis Napoleon or a British Premier in regard to European affairs of a similar character, would at once have been accepted as a warlike threat. Though not official it was not void of meaning when spoken by Mr. Seward. Though reluctant to engage in a new war, the people of the whole country North and South agree that we cannot permit the destruction of a liberal sister government on our border and the setting up of a despotism as a depency of a foreign Government. Without knowing what the forthcoming message of the President may suggest or what action Congress will take upon the question we may rest assured that the wishes of the people of the United States are understood by the Administration and will be respected. If Louis Napoleon and Maximillian are wise they will not wait for plainer hints. One thing seems to be determined upon, they must leave Mexico before a great while, if they go peaceably it will be well, but go they must and that right speedily.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The Republican party is the party of the people and of the country, in the true sense it is the people—combining the majority of intelligence, the majority of responsibility, the majority of numbers and the majority of force. It found freedom cowering at the feet of slavery, and it has made slavery cower at the feet of freedom. It found a proud and imperious Southern minority ruling the country and it passed the scepter into the hands of the majority. It found aristocracy everywhere undermining the republic, and it restored the republic to true democratic principles. It found the Union without power, and lifted it into the position of the greatest of earthly powers. It has given the country uniform liberty and a uniform currency, and will yet give its people everywhere uniform political rights.—[*Chicago Tribune.*

Political Meetings.

The Methodist opens an article on "Primary Political Meetings" with the observation that the moral and order-loving citizens of this Republic have not only the right but are morally bound to rule this country; and proceeds as follows:

But how can so desirable a result be reached? How can adroit wire-pullers and life-long politicians be circumvented, and made to pay some respect, in their nominations, to a just public opinion? If our best citizens can be induced to attend the primary meetings of the regular party organizations, they will no longer be reduced to the necessity, either of voting for candidates whose politics, talents, and characters are alike questionable, or independently nominating better men, with the privilege of throwing away their votes upon them, while at the same time they hazard cherished principles. But just here is a difficulty. What decent person will risk reputation, or possibly life by venturing alone into such places as are usually selected for holding these primary meetings? Who for instance, will dare to nominate temperance men in a tavern? We therefore propose that all good citizens combine to induce the holding meetings at places where none will hesitate to attend or or fear to express their sentiments after they get there. Our public school houses might be used in many cases, to avoid expense. Having secured proper accommodations, all parties should be required by law to hold their primary meetings in such places, after due notice to all concerned. Good men should attend these meetings in such numbers as to compel a proper respect for their opinions and preferences.

There is only too much truth in these statements of the Methodist, and it behooves the good men of all sections of the country and of all partics to weigh well and to act upon these suggestions if they wish to see our country ruled by men who have an interest in her welfare. It has been too much neglected in the past, and we have paid dearly enough for our experience. Let us profit by the lessons we have learned and we will reap the fruits in better laws, more faithful officers to enforce them and a general promotion of the publice welfare.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CENSUS.

In area or extent of surface Pennsylvania ranks with New York, Louisiana, and Tennessee, having 46,000 square miles, equal to about 214 miles square. There are sixteen States larger than ours; Texas is five times as large. In population Pennsylvania stands second, New York being above it. It was second in 1790, Virginia being above it. New York was then fifth; Virginia is fifth now. In the census of 1810 and of 1820, Pennsylvania was third, both New York and Virginia being above it. The population in 1860 was three millions. In the production and manufacture of iron Pennsylvania takes the lead of all the States, producing more ore and making more pig metal and more bar iron than all the other States together. Sixty-two and a half per cent of the entire amount is made in this State, and fifty nine per cent. of the value. Ohio comes next in the articles of ore and pig metel, and New York in bar and rolled iron. Neither of them, however, produces a fifth part as much as our State. In steam engines and machinery, New York greatly outstrips us. Massachusetts did, also, in 1860. Ohio and New Jersey increased in this department, in the decade, faster than Pennsylvania. Massachusetts held off a little. New York increased less than this State

In bituminous coal the State is not so much beyond others as in iron. In anthracite she is alone, except a small quantity in Rhode Island. Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, and Virginia together yield about as much bituminous coal as Pennsylvania—about seventy millions bushels. The anthracite is ten millions tons. In sawed and planed *lumber*, Pennsylvania stands next to New York, having gained 46 per cent since 1850, while New York lost during the decade. Michigan ranks next to this State, the aggregate value, in 1860, being seven millions, while that of ours was over eleven.

Our State holds her position pretty well, too, on the score of *flour and meal*. But here she has many competitors. New York and Ohio are the only two ahead of her yet but at the rate of increase in the newer States, the next census will show three or four of them above us.

In the manufacture of *cotton goods* she appears pretty well, being quite in advance of New York, and exceeded by only three States, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Massachusetts makes three times as much as Pennsylvania. Ours is about twelve millions dollars worth. The value of *leather* made in the State is somewhat more. New York alone is above this; Massachusetts is next below us, but not much below.

There are two remarks to make on this study. It may surprise some of our readers to find that the quantity and value of the anthracite coal mined east of the mountains so greatly exceeds that of the bituminous taken out on the western side. and it may still more to learn that the values, respectively, of the pig iron, the bar iron, the anthracite coal, the lumber, the cotton goods, and the leather are nearly equal, not varying far from twelve millions of dollars each, the leather being the highest of all.

By some strange forgetfulness or oversight *glass* is not named in the census.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

TEST QUESTIONS.

If any of our readers take any of the self-styled Democratic papers, or get the opportunity of reading them, we urgently ask such for an answer to these questions.

Did you ever see in one of them an ernest hearty appeal for volunteers, since the fall elections of 1861?

Did you ever see in one of them a word of honest commendation of any act of the government?

Did you ever see in one of them a word of hearty condemnation of the rebels, or their unjustifiable cause?

Did you ever see in one of them a word of cheer and encouragement to our brave soldier boys?

Did you ever see in one of them one word in advocacy of any practical measures to benefit the Union soldiers?

Did you ever know one of them to accept as true the first news of a victory by the Federal army?

Did you ever know one of them that did not believe at first every rumor of a defeat to our army?

Did you ever see one that credited any statement of the rebel cruelty to our sick and wounded.

Did you ever see in one of them a line commending a successful Union officer or a worthy soldier?

In short, did you ever see one, that by a simple change of name would not do admirably as a southern rebel paper aiding the traitors?

Examine your files of the self-styled "Democratic" papers, and see what has been their position upon these questions.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The steamship Atlanta, from London, arrived here last night, and has been ordered to the lower quarantine, in consequence of sickness among her passengers. It is rumored on Staten Island that eight deaths occurred on board, from cholera, during the voyage.

The steamship Atlanta is from London via Brest. She has been sent to the lower quarantine and all communication with her forbidden.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

October statement of the National Debt--Highly gratifying and flattering exhibit--The Debt reduced four millions of dollars since the September statement.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Nov. 2.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Secretary McCulloch, to-day, promulgated the statement of the public debt as it appears from the books of the Treasurer's returns, and requisitions in the department on the 31st of October, 1865. The recapitulation shows the following;

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,161,137,691 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,191,819,787 46
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,373,920 09
Debt bearing no interest	386,523,359 51
Total amount outstanding	$2,740,854,758 86

The total interest is $138,938,078 59, of which $67,670,340 50 is in coin, and $71,267,738 09 is in lawful money.

The legal tender notes in circulation are as follows:

One and two years five per cent	$32,536,901
United States notes, old issue	392,079
United States notes, new issue	427,768,469
Compound interest notes	173,012,131
Total	$633,709,581

The following is the amount in the Treasury:

In coin	$34,554,987 15
In currency	33,800,591 54
Total	$68,255,578 69

Fractional currency on hand $26,057,469.

The above exhibit of the National Debt shows several gratifying facts. The principal is reduced $4,000,000 since the statement of Sept. 30. The aggregate interest is increased $1,400,000, owing to the conversion of Legal Tenders into Gold-bearing 5-20s. The debt bearing interest in coin is increased $44,479,100, being the amount of 5-20s thus far issued in exchange for Legal Tenders.

The changes in the debt bearing interest in currency are four millions decrease in the temporary five per cent. loan, twelve millions decrease in the temporary six per cent. loan, seven millions decrease in the certificates of indebtedness, and forty-four millions decrease in the compound interest notes.

The changes in the debt bearing no interest, are only in the amount of funds in the Treasury, which is sixty-eight millions three hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents against eighty-eight millions nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents, or a decrease of twenty millions.

The coin has decreased nearly two millions, while the curreney has decreased twenty-two millions.

In the October statement there is also a new feature, namely: Amount outstanding in five-twenty bonds exchanges under the act of March 3, 1865, nearly four millions and a half. These are payable after five and redeemable in twenty years from Nov. 1, 1865, at six per cent. interest in coin.

The temporary loan at four per cent., is $612,728; at five per cent., at $31,309,710, and at six per cent., $67,185,306.

Certificates of indebtedness, bearing six per cent. interest, $55,905,000.

On the whole, the statement is the most flattering one yet made. It shows that the Treasury has met all the current expenses of the government, has reduced the circulation nearly fifty millions without injury to business, has also reduced the certificates of indebtedness and the temporary loans, and has at the same time actually reduced the principal of the debt over four millions, while the interest on the same, owing to the fifty million five-twenty conversion, is increased but a little over one million.

Extensive Cotton Swindle.—The New-York Street Cleaning Commission.—Affairs in Northern Alabama.—From Mexico and the West Indies.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.—The *Times* states that Col. Crook has ferreted out the system of cotton thieving of huge proportions by which the government has been badly swindled, and certain assistant treasury agents have pocketed large sums of money. A Rev. Mr. Coover has been arrested a one of the principal agents in the fraud. Cotton burners are very plenty, and several fires of that description lately have destroyed much of that description of property.

The musical strike was only partially successful. Three or four of the theatres being without orchestras, supplied their places with piano, vocal and melodean music.

The Street Cleaning Commission met at City Hall to-day, to consider charges against the street cleaning contractors. The Police Board if desirable, would aid with such proofs as could be offered of the truth of the charges. Mr. Vanderpool presented an answer to the charges, and it was decided to instruct the contractors to make particular answers to each. The Police Board adjourned until eleven o'clock A. M. Monday.

Northern Alabama is full of patriotism and American flags are seen on many houses, but the southern portion of the State, including Mobile, is not so patriotic, they having suffered heavily from investments in rebel currency, &c.

Horrible outrages have lately been committed near Florence. Several persons have been burned to death by robbers in search of valuables.

The latest Mexican advices confirm the appointments of Magruder and Maury in the colonization bureau. The Mexican *Times* congratulates the Imperial Government upon these appointments, and urges emigration from the United States. Maximilian's agents of colonization have been appointed in several of the Southern States. Magruder's salary is 3,000; and contingencies $2,500.

Intelligence is received by way of Havana in relation to the negro insurrection in Jamaica, states that the disorder began in the district of St. Thomas, where martial law has been declared. The leader of the insurrection is named Paul Boyle. The Government has offered two thousand dollars for his arrest. Two Spanish war vessels, the Sante Lucia and Andolilua, had left Santiago on the 19th ult., to protect the Spanish citizens in Jamaica, and offer aid to the authorities in suppressing the revolt.

The *World's* Havana correspondent of the 27th says: An attack upon the railroad at Terija, Mexico, was made by a party of guerrillas. The trains were detained and the passengers taken some miles from the station, where the Spanish, Mexican, German and American travelers were released, and the French, civil and military, were detained. No doubt they have been shot, probably fourteen persons. The American passengers not identified with the politics of the country are unmolested.

Intelligence has been received from Vera Cruz to the 23d of October.

The Emperor Maximillian has established the provisional capitals, of which are Vera Cruz, Achihula and Mazatlin.

The advices from Mexico contain reports of various skirmishes at different points, between the Imperialists and Juarists, but no battle of real importance has taken place.

British troops for Canada—Anticipated Fenian demonstration—Montreal mourning for Lord Palmerston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A special to the *Times* from Montreal on Thursday, Nov 2d, says: I understand that five regiments of British troops will be here very soon on their way to upper Canada, to guard against a possible Fenian demonstration in that province. Steamers are in readiness down the river to transport these troops.

The city of Montreal is in mourning for the death of Lord Palmerstop, and also for the sad fate of Counsellor Ayshambault, who was killed on the steamer St, John. There will be a great funeral to-morrow.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gov. Fletcher's Message to the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.

Gov. Fletcher's message was received in the Legislature yesterday.

The total receipts of the Treasury for the year ending September 30 amounts to $2,463,901, and the the total expenditures $1,854,600, leaving a balance of $609,247, about five-sixths of which is in Union military bonds and other issues of the State.

The total war debt of the State is a little over $700,000, for the payment of which the Governor confidently hopes Congress will provide.

The Governor treats the railroad question at considerable length. He congratulates the State on the completion of the Pacific railroad, and recommends the sale of the Southwestern Branch and Iron Mountain roads, so private enterprise may finish the former to the Southwestern corner of the State and connect with a system of roads in Kentucky, thence to Galveston, Texas and the latter to Columbus, Kentucky, to connect the Mississippi road by Mobile to New Orleans. The Governor thinks the roads can be sold to parties who will carry out this plan.

The Governor urges some changes in the new constitution, the most important of which are that no Union soldier, who has been honorably discharged the service, shall be required to take the oath of loyalty, except that provided in the 13th section: "That trustees and all officers of corporations, in which either the United States, this State, or any county, city or town thereof, is interested as a stockholder or creditor and contributor; also teachers in schools not endorsed or superintended by the United States, this State or any county, city or town thereof, shall be exempt from the requirements of the second article."

Questions of the right of the people to make laws revuiring ecclesiastical functionaries to take the oath of loyalty, being before the U. S. Supreme Court, the Governor makes no suggestion regarding the constitutional requirements relating thereto.

FROM EUROPE

Death of Lord Palmerston.—Earl Russell his Probable Successor.

The Inman steamer, City of Boston, which left Liverpool on the 18th inst., and Queenstown on the 19th, arrived at New York on the morning of the 31st ult.

The Moravian, United Kingdom, City of Cork and Bavaria had arrived out.

DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston was suddenly taken ill on Sunday, the 15th inst., from the effects of a cold, but rallied and steadily improved until the evening of the 17th when a relapse occured. On the morning of the 18th the following statement from his physicians was published:

"Lord Palmerston's condition altered suddenly for the worse in the evening of yesterday, and he is now gradually sinking.

"THOMAS WATSON, M. D.
"PROTHEROE SMITH, M. D.
"CHARLES DRADGE, M. D.

Rocket Hall, Oct. 18, 9 *A. M.*"

Half an hour after the issue of this card Lord Palmerston died. He would have completed his eighty first year on the 20th of October.

A dispatch dated London, October 19, says: "Business at the Stock Exchange and other quarters was almost suspended, and a deep and universal regret is expressed by all parties at his loss."

EARL RUSSEL THE PROBABLE PREMIER.

A dispatch dated at London on the 19th says: "Earl Russell will probably succeed Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon taking the Foreign office, but nothing official is known."

The recent gale--Many vessels lost.

The Jura arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from New York. She fell in, on the 27th, eighty-seven miles east of Beaufort, with the steamer Chase, from New York to Savannah. The ensign was Union down, and was hoisted by the Purser while the Captain was below. The Chase met a heavy gale on the 23d. The hull was full of water, the fires put out and the engines stopped. The Captain reported her light and sound, with plenty of coal and provisions.

The schooner Minerva, of Mystic, for Key West, was lost in a heavy gale on the 23d, off Jupiter. From Hillsboro Inlet to Solboro lighthouse, the Fung Shuey passed, ashore with masts standing, one hundred and thirty-two brigs, one ship, and the wrecks of five vessels sunk and dismasted. Captain Appleman reports that, whilst at Jupiter, he saw a propellor towing a dismasted brig. Large quantities of steamboat cabin furniture had floated ashore. A large black ship, with cotton, went ashore on Grecian shoals, surrounded by wrecks.

The Hermann and Livingston brought part of the crew. The barks John Wesley and Caroline, N. E. Smith, and Wesley, hence for Liverpool, went ashore one hundred and fifty miles from Key West. The officers and crew were taken up. The N. E. Smith was from Mobile for Liverpool, and went ashore on French Reef, forty miles west of Key West. One of the boat's crew of nine men reached Key West. The Captain and the rest of the crew were safe when the boat's crew left, but nothing has been heard of them since.

The British ship Mercy, from Honduras, went ashore two hundred miles North of Key West. Four of the crew have been picked up in a dying condition. The Captain and crew had taken to the boats and rafts. Nothing had been heard of them when the Livingston left Key West.

The difficulty with England--English and French views of the Questions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The London *Times* of the 18th says, in regard to the difficulty with the United States:

We are quite sure our government may depend upon the support of the nation in maintaining the position it has taken up. If the American government is determined to seek a quarrel with us, as well in this demand as any other, we cannot have one in which our rights are clearer and our position more unquestionable. If it is not, we shall have saved ourselves by the firm stand we are now making from a great degradation, and vindicated for the benefit of all mankind, that neutral position so seldom occupied by Great Britain in the wars of the past, and so often, we trust, to be hers in the wars of the future.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Post* says:

The politicians of our money market, and the public generally, have read with great interest the published correspondence between the cabinets of Washington and London. Most men come to the conclusion that no rupture will grow out of the demands of the American government; but they think that England will make compensation in some way or other for a portion of the damage done by the Southern cruisers. That is the French view of the existing difficulty.

A strict Quarantine to be established.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The quarantine committee this afternoon passed a resolution enforcing a rigid quarantine of all vessels arriving after this date from Havre. London, Southampton, ports in the Mediterranean, and all other ports where Cholera exists. No deaths have occurred on board the steamer Atlanta since yesterday up to this P. M. All of the sick are to be removed to the hospital ship. The disease is of a mild type.

The cattle plague is extending in England and Holland, notwithstanding the great efforts to subdue it.

WIRZ.

His death sentence approved by the President---He is to be Executed on Friday next.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The President has approvod the sentense passed upon Henry Wirtz, which was that he be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and has ordered it to be carried into execution on Friday next, the 10th day of November, between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock at noon.

The Rebel War Debts—Important Dispatch from the President to Gov. Johnson of Georgia.—He Insists Upon the Repudiation of the Rebel War Debts.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 3.

The *National Republican* has the following

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 1, 1865.

The following highly important dispatch, from the President of the United States, has been received here by Gov. Johnson:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1865.

To James Johnson Provisional Governor, Milledgeville, Ga.:

Your dispatch has been received. The people of Georgia should not hesitate one single moment in repudiating every single dollar of debt created for the purpose of aiding the rebellion against the Government of the United States. It will not do to levy and collect taxes from a State and people that are loyal and in the Union, to pay a debt that was created to aid in taking them out, and subverting the Constitution of the United States.

I do not believe the great mass of the people of the State of Georgia, when left uninfluenced, will ever submit to the payment of a debt which was the main cause of bringing on their past and present suffering, the result of the rebellion.

Those who invested their capital in the creation of this debt must meet their fate, and take it as one of the inevitable results of the rebellion, though it may seem hard to them.

It should at once be made known at home and abroad that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union, can or ever will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purpose.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States

SAFETY IN DELAY.

The feeling is steadily gaining ground thoughout the North that the true policy in bringing back the South is to make haste very slowly, and wait until we are sure of being right before attempting to go ahead. The Chicago *Republican* says:

The only certain safety is in delay. Wait till North Carolina is regenerated before you admit her. Wait till a new people and new interests have grown up on her soil. Wait till the rebel debt is forgotten and all thought of repaying it is utterly died out. Or if it is absolutely indispensable that she should be readmitted at once, let her endow with all the franchises of citizenship the 350,000 of loyal black people who reside within her borders. They will have no disposition to tax themselves and their children for the payment of a rebel debt which they not only do not hold a dollar of, but regard with instinctive and wholesome hatred. Either establish the principles of universal democracy and justice, and admit whites and blacks to the suffrage on the same terms, or else keep the rebel States in a long probation. There is no third alternative, no other means of escaping repudiation in some of its fatal forms, with all the enormous and intolerable evils which will come in its train.

Science.

THOMAS CARLYLE has well said in a recent letter to Mr. ADAM WHITE, of Edinburg, "For many years it has been one of my constant regrets, that no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of natural history, so far at least as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbors that are continually meeting me, with a salutation which I cannot answer as things are! Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations, too, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day? I love to prophesy that there will come a time when not in Edinburgh only, but in all Scottish and European towns and villages, the schoolmaster will be strictly required to possess these two capabilities (neither Greek nor Latin more strict!), and that no ingenious little denizen of this universe be thenceforward debarred from his right of liberty in these two departments, and doomed to look on them as if across grated fences all his life."

We suppose that almost every person well advanced in years belonging to the highly educated classes, must feel at some time of his life the regrets and the hopes thus admirably described. To most men comes a time when money-making is a burden, and when the lighter amusements of the day fail to satisfy the jaded senses, and when we seem to stand, like Carlyle, in prison, looking, as if across grated fences, on the pleasant domain of science. We regret that we had not been taught at least the "grasses that grow by the wayside," "the little winged and wingless neighbors that are continually meeting us," and "the constellations which are always overhead."

AMONG the articles announced for sale at a recent auction is one designated as "a mahogany child's chair." The father of this wonderful infant must have been of the Wood family.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Juliana Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel

Oct. 27 '65,-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.

Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3:1yr.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the arrest and return to me of GEORGE T. McCAULEY, who ran away without cause. All persone are warned against entertaining or harboring him as I am no longer responsible for any of his acts.
Nov. 3:1t I. N. BOWSER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that John B. Castner, Esq., disposed of his interest in the firm of Lowry, Eichelberger, & Co., on the 7th of September, 1865, to James M. Kinkead, Esq., of Hollidaysburg and ceased to be a member of said firm at that date—the business will be continued under the title of LOWRY, EICHELBERGER, & Co.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

The assessors of the several districts of the County, elected for the year 1866, are hereby requested to meet at the Commissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, November 15th to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for said year.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN. G. FISHER,
Oct. 27, '65. Clerk.

PROPOSALS

For building a covered bridge across Bobb's Creek, near Mowry's mill in Union township will be received at the Commissioners' office, up to the 20th day of November, (Court week). Plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford. The bridge to be 75 feet long—single span.

By order of the Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
Oct. 27, '65.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, on TUESDAY, NOV. 7th, '65, to the lowest and best bidder, a bridge to be built across Evitt's creek, near the house of Frank Morgart, in Cumberland Valley tp. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on that day.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN G. FISHER.
Oct. 20. Clerk.

STRAY SHOAT.

Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry township, on or about the 1st of AUGUST, 1865, a white shoat, without marks. The owner will prove his property, pay charges and remove it.
Oct. 20, 65--3t. SAMUEL BASLER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of Sheriff Aldstadt and arising from sale of Real Estate of Levi Otto, will meet all parties interested in said distribution and wishing to attend, at his Office in the town of Bedford on TUESDAY the 14th of November, 1865 at 1 o'clock P. M. J. T. KEAGY,
Oct. 20, '65. Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter Administrator of Jacob Fluck late of the township of Hopewell, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on TUESDAY, November 14th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. when all persons interested can attend if they think proper. J. B. CESSNA,
Oct. 27, '65. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to ascertain the amount of advancements made to the heirs of John S. Statler, dec'd, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of said dec'd to and among those entitled to the same, will attend, for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November next, when and where those interested may attend if they think proper. JOHN MOWER,
Oct. 20, '65. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford County to ascertain the whole amount of indebtedness of the estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd., and deduct the same from the recognizance of Josiah S. Elder, purchaser of the Real Estate, and to distribute the remainder among heirs, will meet the parties intcrested at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 8th day of November, '65, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all concerned may attend.
E. F. KERR,
Oct. 20. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas G. Wright, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. EDWIN V. WRIGHT,
ALBERT WRIGHT,
Nov. 3:6t Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of WM SAYLOR, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

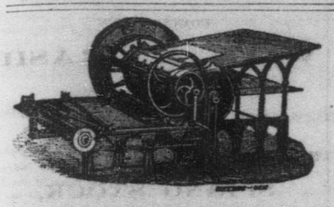
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in St. Clair twp., by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
Nov. 3:6t JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.
☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.
☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.
☞ If you want employment, advertise.
☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.
☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

Republican Meeting.

The Republican Union men of Bedford county will assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY EVENING of Court week, for the purpose of congratulating each other on our late triumph throughout the Northern States, and particularly in Pennsylvania; and to re-affirm our adhesion to the policy of President Andrew Johnson.

Several distinguished speakers from abroad are expected to be in attendance to address the meeting.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Chairman Republican Co. Com.

The common schools of Bedford Borough will commence on the 13th of November, instant.

☞ We had the pleasure of taking by the hand several of our boys who have just been discharged from the 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry. They all look very well. Welcome home.

☞ H. F. Irvine has again received a large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Glassware and Notions of every kind. Don't forget to give him a call, as we feel confident he will spare no trouble to please every one.

IS IT NOT SO? If you have a wife and children is it not a pleasant thought that you will hand down to future generations a complete description and a perfect record, with the likeness of yourself and them? This is the reflection that those persons enjoy who have secured a "Photograph Family Record.

☞ D. M. Bare & Co. are erecting a first class Paper Mill at Bare's Mills in Taylor Tp., Blair county. Some thirty or forty hands are daily employed in constructing the necessary buildings. They expect to put the mill in running order by the 1st of April next. The well known business qualifications of Mr. Bare warrant us in predicting a perfect success.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper that N. Lyon's heirs offer twenty town lots for sale. This is a move in the proper direction. We hope that others will come forward as promptly and relieve the great want. We hear of other property for sale, let all who are able, buy, and proceed to build up the town and meet the great demand for houses.

☞ The public are specially invited to call on David F. Keagy, of Woodberry, and examine his new stock of dry goods, groceries hardware, queensware, and every article usually kept in a country store. Mr. Keagy has purchased the establishment for many years successfully conducted by George R. Barndollar. As Mr. Barndollar's clerk, Mr. Keagy is well known to the community at large and it is entirely unnecessary for us to recommend him where he is so well appreciated. Call and examine his stock.

☞ The attention of persons indebted to B. F. McNeil, Esq., former editor and proprietor of this paper, is drawn to the fact that Mr. McNeil's books are in our hands for collection, and that the approaching court week will be a convenient time to square up their delinquency. About as much time has been given as that gentleman feels disposed to give, and if the accounts above alluded to are not settled up within a remarakably short time, the unfortunate delinquent will waken up some chill morning and find an officer of the law demanding not only the principal but the costs, which are no trifle under the new Fee Bill. Pay up and save costs for costs are bound to come if this notice is not complied with.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—We have been credibly informed that fifty men will at once be employed on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at the Sand Patch Tunnel. Work is to be commenced this week. About the middle of November, a final decision will be made about the company's charter and we understand, if favorable to the company, a large force will be put upon the road and that it will be pushed to completion within twelve months. The company is said to have one million dollars in hand and have made arrangements for all that they need and as fast as they need it to construct the road. This is the most gratifying news we have heard for some time. The road can be constructed within one year's time, if the proper force is put upon it, and we trust that it will be done. Let there be no unnecessary delay.—*Somerset Democrat.*

BLAIR COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS.—We copy the following prominent cases which were disposed of by the Blair county Court at its late session, from the Altoona *Tribune.* Several of the parties named are well known in this county:

Court was in session at Hollidaysburg durthe entire of last week and the greater part of the present week, every day (Sunday excepted) and several nights being occupied in disposing of cases brought up for adjudication. It was a noticeable fact that more persons were in attendance during the first week of the term than at any time since the breaking out of the rebellion, and as the proceedings of that week are alone of public interest, we append the details of the several cases as we find them in our Hollidaysburg exchanges. The great trial of the session was that of the Burkholder family and others upon the charge of stealing goods at various times from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at this place. The trial excited more than usual interest and formed altogether one of the saddest spectacles ever presented to a court of justice. An almost entire family accused of a high misdemeanor, and after a fair and impartial trial found guilty as to all but one of the parties implicated! It is difficult to account for the mis-doings of so many of the same household, for above want and its attendant temptations, upon any other hypothesis than that of a monomania for stealing. Be that as it may, they have been practically taught the bitter lesson that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and their case should serve as a warning for all time to come to evil-doers of every grade. It is a matter of regret that the greatest villain of them all should have escaped merited punishment by turning State's evidence, but branded as a thief and a Judas, his position among those who know him will be far from an enviable one, and his conscience, if it be not entirely deadened, should goad him to follow to the end the career of his ancient prototype. The man who would willingly become a participant in crime of any kind, may in certain cases be worthy of sympathy, but he who takes a prominent part in the commission of crime, and when punishment threatens, treacherously betrays his companions in guilt in order to secure his own safety, is too low in the scale of humanity to be worthy of an honest man's contempt.

The first case tried was one on the civil list, and as its details are somewhat interesting, we give place to them:

David Deeter and others vs. Jacob Deeter, Joseph Smith, James Denniston and others, terra-tenants.

It appeared that one Daniel Deeter, of North Woodberry township, died intestate in 1850, leaving, besides other property, a farm in said township which, in proceedings in partition, was appraised at the sum of six thousand dollars. This farm was taken at the appraisement by Jacob Deetor, the eldest son, one of the defendants in this suit, who entered into recognizance in the Orphans' Court to pay to the other heirs, his ten brothers and sisters, six of whom were the plaintiffs in this suit, their respective shares in the appraised value of the farm. In the spring of 1853 a receipt in full, purporting to be signed by six of the heirs (the present plaintiffs) was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and its substance entered on the same page with the recognisance. Previous to the filing of this receipt the co-securities of Jacob Deeter had been by a paper under seal released from liability. In August, 1853, Jacob Deeter sold the farm to Smith & Denniston for the sum of nine thousand dollars, all of which was paid to Jacob in one form or other, and none of it was received by the heirs, because the docket as before stated, led Smith & Denniston to believe the recognizance was satisfied, and that the heirs had been paid in full. In 1860, however, the six heirs whose names appeared to the receipt, instituted an action of sci. fa. on the recognizance, alleging that they had not received any portion of their shares of the appraised value of the property. Their claim, at the time the the suit was tried, amounted with interest, to very nearly six thousand dollars, and as Jacob Deeter had become insolvent after the sale of the farm, the effect of a judgment in their favor would have been to make Smith & Denniston pay the $6,000 twice. It was alleged that the receipt was a forgery, that the names had been, as was intimated, affixed by Jacob himself. To prove this the pffs. called the subscribing witness, Jacob Counsman, who swore that he believed his name, as it appeared on the receipt was his signature and that the word *witness* immediately above it was in his handwriting, yet he had no recollection of ever signing the paper, nor did he remember of ever seeing them sign it. It was proved that Jacob Deetor had boasted of his expertness with the pen, and said he could counterfeit any one's signature that it could not be detected. Defendents showed that about the time the receipt bore date, plaintiffs had received from Jacob his individual promissory notes in about the sum respectively due them, and they alleged that these notes could have been given for no other purpose than in consideration of the heirs signing the receipt. There was also evidence given on the part of the plaintiffs to show that Barbara Deeter, one of the signers, was insane. In reply to this defendants alleged that as the family had in the proceedings in partition, and in the release of the cosureties, also in the bringing of the then pending suit, treated her as sane, the terretenants, Smith & Denniston, could not be supposed to know that she was otherwise, and therefore any loss which resulted must fall on her. The Court charged the jury that if they believed the receipt a forgery they should bring in a verdict for the plaintiffs, but that if they believed it genuine, even if the signatures had been obtained by artifice or undue influence, innocent purchasers must not suffer, and their verdict should be for defendants. The jury brought in a verdict for defendants. The case was very ably argued by Messrs. Landis & Hammon for plaintiffs, and Blair & Scott for defendents. It excited considerable interest, both from the amount involved and the rather startling allegations of the plaintiffs, concerning the character of the receipt.

Commonwealth vs. John J. Burkholder, Lydia Burkholder, Julia Burkholder, Lovenia Burkholder, Perry G. Burkholder, Henry Burkholder, Thomas Burkholder, John Bishop Cousins Ware, Margaret Ware, Norval Hawk and Mary Hawk.

This case was called on Thursday morning and was not concluded until Saturday afternoon. Lydia Burkholder, wife of John J. Burkholder, and mother of this unfortunate family, was confined to her bed and unable to appear for trial; her recognizance was consequently declared to be forfeited. The District Attorney, by leave of the Court, entered a *nolle pros.* as to Bishop Cousins Ware and his wife Margaret Ware, the former having turned States evidence. The parties on trial therefore were John J. Burkholder, Julia Burkholder, Lovenia Burkholder, Perry G. Burkholder, Henry Burkholder, Thomas Burkholder, (a lad 14 years old) Norval Hawk and his wife, and daughter of John J. Burkholder, and Mary Hawk. The goods stolen were the property of the Penn'a Railroad Co., or rather were taken from their cars, and amounted to upwards of three thousand dollars worth.

Bishop Cousins Ware, the Judas of the family having been called to the stand, testified that he, Margaret Burkholder, whom he afterwards married, and Mary Hawk went in company, after night, to the cars and with a key, procured for that purpose from Norval Hawk, opened the same, and helped themselves to the contents. Their nocturnal visits were frequent, and it was seldom they went away empty. These goods were carried to Norval Hawk's house, in Altoona, and thence conveyed to the farm of J. J. Burkholder, who resided about four miles from Altoona. Here the goods were concealed. Sometimes Henry and Thomas came up with horses and would take a load from the cars directly to the farm. This unprecedented system of stealing continued during the months of October, November, December, and January, 1864 and '62, and when the search was made almost every nook and corner about Burkholder's premises were stocked with stolen goods. Every room in the house, from the cellar to the attic; the barn and the corn crib; the bee house and the out houses, all contained their share of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, notions, &c.

Many of these goods were identified by the merchants who purchased them, and it was clearly proven that all were stolen from the cars of the Company. All on trial were implicated, except Perry G. Burkholder, and the Commonwealth failed to make out a case against him.

A strong defense was set up in favor of John J. Burkholder. He endeavored to show that he was absent from home the greater part of the fall and winter, and was entirely ignorant of what was going on—that the goods were brought there during his absence and not a word spoken on the subject while he was at home. The learned counsel, Messrs. Blair and Calvin, made a powerful argument in his behalf, but circumstances were so strongly against them that they failed in their attempt. The jury retired on Saturday afternoon, and returned the following verdict, after about an hour's deliberation; "Mary Hawk, Henry Burkholder, Thomas Burkholder, Lovenia Burkholder, guilty in manner and form as they stand indicted; and John J. Burkholder, Norval Hawk and Julia Burkholder, guilty of the second count, but not of the first count; Perry G. Burkholder, not guilty." The second count in the indictment was for concealing stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.

The prisoners, with the exception of Mrs. Mary Hawk, whose physical condition was such as to prevent her presence, were brought into Court yesterday (Friday) afternoon, and each sentenced to two years confinement in the Western Penitentiary, to which institution Sheriff Bechtel informs us that he will convey them on Monday next. Much sympathy is expressed for the unfortunate convicts, and an effort will doubtless be made to have them pardoned.

For the Inquirer.

SCHOOL REFORM, No. 3.

BAD PENMANSHIP.

We are a generation of bad penmen. Formerly the ability to write a beautiful hand was earnestly striven for and highly prized. Now such an accomplishment is rarely found. Lawyers, doctors, preachers and teachers write a hand that is remarkable only for its irregularity and ugliness, and think it quite good enough. The days of beautiful penmanship seem to have passed away. Such a thing is not expected now, and many men seem to take pride in their wretched chirography.

Very few pupils learn to write well in the common schools. Hardly one in twenty learns to write what may be called a *good* hand. I have not found ten in the county who can write a *beautiful* hand. This is deplorable, but it is a fact. The branch is generally neglected. Instruction in it is generally a failure. The chief reasons for this unfortunate condition of things are in my judgment, the following:—

1. The materials used by the pupils are of the most wretched kind. Paper of the thinnest, roughest, and cheapest quality; pens of the commonest and cheapest make, and ink that is not fit to write with at all; these are the materials with which the boys and girls are expected to write. The best penman could hardly write a legible hand with the same materials, and yet parents wonder and grumble that their children do not write better.

2. The copies are nearly all written by the teacher, and the teachers are nearly all unable to write a copy that is a model fit for a child to imitate. Hence it follows that nearly all our pupils are imitating models which even if perfectly imitated would only make bad penmen of them. We are aware that many of our teachers will think these strong assertions; but we have considered our words and mean what we say. About thirty teachers in the county are marked 1, or within a fraction of 1 in penmanship, and these are all who can write a suitable model for a pupil to imitate. The others are helping to rear up a generation of indifferent penmen; and they can do nothing else while they write indifferent copies for their pupils to imitate.

3. The same teacher never teaches a school two terms in succession, nor do any two teachers write alike. Hence the style of writing by one teacher is broken up and altered by the next. This goes on year after year. Pupils have a different model to imitate every year, and consequently never form any settled style of writing, nor learn to imitate any model well. It follows therefore that even with good materials and with teachers all able to write suitable models, we should still fail to make good penmen. No one who tries a new style of writing every year will be likely to form a fixed and beautiful hand, however excellent in itself each of these styles may be.

The remedy for all this is simple, cheap, and effectual. The idea that teachers should write the copies has long since been proved erroneous by the most thorough tests that experience can apply. They should not write the copies. On the contrary some system of penmanship should be adopted, and copy books with engraved copies should be used. The models in these are perfect, and they are carefully graded from the simplest to the most difficult, to suit all ages and grades of pupils. These books are made of the best of paper, and we should thus get rid of the wretched, flimsy stuff now used by a majority of the pupils in the county. It is true the books cost a trifle more than poor paper, but so little that few would grudge it. In addition to this let parents see that their children have the best pens and the best ink. This done, the chief causes that have made us a generation of bad penmen will have been removed, and a few years will improve penmanship in our common schools more than one hundred per cent. All will then copy after the same models and form much the same style of writing, and the writing of one can be as easily read as that of another. In most of our districts Ellsworth's System of Penmanship is now adopted, and arrangements are made to use his books. It is to be hoped that directors and teachers will see to it that they are exclusively used. It is also to be hoped that parents will co-operate with directors and teachers in carrying out this much needed reform.

J. W. DICKERSON, *Co. Supt.*

HOW THE COPS GOT UP A LIST OF SOLDIERS.—The annexed communication was received at this office several weeks ago, but mislaid. It shows clearly the desperation of our opponents in the late canvass. We are sorry to hear that our friend the "Squire" should find it in his heart to do such dirty work:

DRY RIDGE, Oct. 19, 1865.

Messrs. Editors:—On the day of the election my attention was called to a communication in the Bedford *Gazette,* in which I found my name appended to a petition in favor of the lecofoco ticket.

I was astonished that I and other good Union men had turned Copperheads, and was anxious to know how the thing had come to pass. I had often heard that a man's shirt could be turned on his back by *hocus pocus,* but that the Copperheads had succeeded in "turning my coat," and so dexterously, too, was above my comprehension. But my brother, JOHN T. RITCHEY, explained it all by telling me that a *pursy old 'Squire* had come around one day with "a little paper," getting signers to "a little petition in favor of a speedy restoration of the Union, and against a premature agitation of the question of negro suffrage;" and, not thinking any advantage was to be taken, at the request of the *gentleman,* he signed the petition himself, and, also, signed my name to it—and all without having read the aforesaid "little paper!"

That is the way my name came to get into the *Gazette,* a little Copperhead paper which I took notice had been printed in Bedford.

In conclusion, let me say, I voted the Republican ticket at the last election, as usual. The 'Squire wanted my vote rejected, but failed in getting it done. He tried hard, too, to have my brother, Frederick G. Ritchey, deprived of his vote; he, too, had served faithfully, and was wounded in defence of his country, and so, of course, for these reasons, and because Frederick is a good Union man, the old 'Squire had to do all he could against him. The 'Squire and his party tried to prevent every Union soldier they could from voting, but I noticed that the *Copperhead deserters,* who had taken to the woods, or had run off to the west, with their little bundles, as soon as they found they were drafted, could all vote without any difficulty.

Respectfully,
HENRY C. RITCHEY.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., November 9.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a2.00	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

At the residence of A. H. Hull, in Union township, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. NATHAN MILLER to Miss CATHARINE HOOVER, all of St. Clair tp., Bedford co.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. WILLIAM H. KNIPPLE, of Schellsburg, and Miss CISCELIA GEORGE, of Somerset co.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. ADAM EARNEST to Miss MARY EARNEST, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., EVE DIBERT, daughter of Christopher Dibert, of Bedford tp., aged 24 years, 9 months, and 3 days.

New Advertisements.

TWENTY
TOWN LOTS,
FOR SALE IN THE
BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

The subscribers offer at private sale
TWENTY TOWN LOTS
fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the
TERMS LIBERAL.
T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, 1865..3m.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are hereby forbidden from hunting, fishing, driving cattle, or otherwise trespassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating it without respect to person.

DAN'L SAMS,	JED'N WILLIAMS,
WM. WILLIAMS,	D. ESHELMAN,
CONRAD GEORGE,	CHRIST. MYERS,
MARGT GEORGE,	HENRY FELTON,
WILSON M'DANIEL,	WM. WHETSTONE.

Nov. 10, 1865.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Call at
Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.
Best assortment of
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.
Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.
HATS from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.
Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.
Velvet Ribbons for trimming: Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tishue, Barage.
The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $4.
Handsome assortment of
Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that, they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns. Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge.
Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.
The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the first day of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock (noon) the following described valuable tract of Land, situate in Hopewell township, containing **111 Acres** of land, about seventy-five acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, with a good two story weather boarded
DWELLING HOUSE,
20 by 30 feet, Double Log Barn, Clover Mill, and other out buildings. There are also THREE VEINS of good IRON ORE running through the property.
He will also sell at the same time and place Two head of Horses, five head of milch cows three head of Young Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, six head of Hogs, Hay by the ton, Oats and Corn by the bushel; Wagon Harness and farming utensils too numerous to mention.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov. 10..3t THOS. N. YOUNG.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."
Harper's New Monthly Magazine.
Critical notices of the Press.
It is the foremost Magaziue of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore.)
The most popular monthly in world.—*N. York Observer.*
We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of love of pure literature.—*TUCKERMAN'S Guide to American Literature,* London.
The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.
The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.
The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.
TERMS:
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4.00
An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20.00.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eight volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."
"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
Critical Notices of the Press.
"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*
"It is the Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*
"This Paper furnishes the *best Illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*
"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*
"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*
"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.
The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome Show-bill on application.
The Postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.
TERMS:
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..... $4.00
An Extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.00.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eight volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL KETTELL'S ONE VOL.
HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.
The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war. The popularity of this work has no parallel. One General Agent for the west returns over 700 subscriptions per day on the average through the week. The canvass has just begun, yet we have OVER FIFTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. At the rate we are now selling, our list will be
OVER 200,000
the first year. So flattering is the prospect, we ordered paper for 47,000 volumes before a book was bound. It is the work people want.
Full; Complete, and Reliable Price, $4.50, only about half the price of other Histories, in proportion to the amount of reading. Our agents report a very general desire in the public to exchange the Two Vol. work for this. Illustrations are numerous and beautiful, from steel plates. The work is now ready for delivery. Address
L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn.
Nov. 10, 1865.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.
REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.
FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,
Troches are used with always good success.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.
Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.
Nov. 10, 1865.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of vendi. exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 18th of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:
One tract of land containing 135 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Thomas Burket, Michael Weyant, Samuel Burket's heirs and others situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Croyle.
ALSO, One lot of ground in the town of Woodberry, fronting 60 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road, and extending back about 200 feet, with a two story log frame dwelling house, (with basement story,) thereon erected, adjoining lot of Samuel Gastner on the North and the Methodist Church on the South, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Bulger.
ALSO One tract of land containing 85 acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkheimer, Philip Schriner and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Rebecca Sleek.
ALSO, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Shafer, Samuel Shafer, Jacob Sember and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Adams.
ALSO, One lot of ground containing 10 acres all cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame stable, adjoining land of Samuel Beegle, also a lot of timber land, containing 10 acres, and adjoining land of Samuel Beegle's heirs and Henry P. Diehl, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Ananias Auman.
ALSO, One tract of land containing 168 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and back building attached to it, and other outbuildings and a bank barn thereon erected, also a small apple orchard and peach orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Blackburn, William Border, Isaac Rouser and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Blackburn.
ALSO, One tract of land called the Nelson improvement and a tract of land surveyed in the name of Abraham Bridges, containing in both tracts 120 acres more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James W. Jones, Edward Haney, Wm. Smith and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Sarah Nelson.
ALSO, One tract of land containing 17 acres, unimproved, adjoining lands of James W. Jones, Nicodemus Wertz and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Z. Wertz.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Oct. 27, 1865. Sheriff.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:
The American Agriculturist,
FOR THE
Farm, Garden, and Household,
Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.
The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.
It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling.
The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.
The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.
The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.
TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.
☞ TRY IT A YEAR.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.
☞ Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.
Oct. 27, 1865.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
can be obtained at the new Millinery and Fancy store just established by
Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER & Miss KATE DEAL,
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET.
Miss KATE DEAL has just returned from the eastern cities with a fine selection of latest style of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS; having been assisted in her selection by a Philadelphia lady of taste and experience. They keep constantly on hand the latest styles of
Bonnets, Hats, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Ruffling, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cloths for Coats & Cloaks, Zephyrs, Breakfast Capes, Ladies' & Childrens' Hoods,
and everything that is generally sold in a
LADIE'S FANCY STORE.
CLOAKS AND COATS for ladies and children made to order.
Their prices are as low as the lowest. Having purchased their goods at an advantage, they can sell to customers for a little less than ordinary prices. Nov. 3..1y

NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry,
Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.
Her stock consists of a general assortment of
Fancy Millenery Goods,
with the addition of
CLOAKS, COATS,
FURS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS & NOTIONS.
N. B. All who have standing accounts will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.
MRS. E. V. MOWRY.
Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos.

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.
Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
Queensware, Glassware, &c.
ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,
ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS
Spices of all Kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child; Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20,00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct.27..3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.
The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3..6m. WM. DIBERT.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Jacob Weaverling, and Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1865,
all the following described Farms or tracts of valuable Real Estate, situate in the township of West Providence, in the county aforesaid, to wit:
NUMBER 1, Being part marked "A," in the Inquisition and proceedings in Partition upon the Estate of said deceased, situate and lying on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, about 4 miles East of Bloody Run, containing
276 Acres and 64 Perches,
about 130 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres thereof excellent meadow. The improvements consist of one good two story and a half
STONE FARM HOUSE,
one two story log and frame dwelling house, with frame kitchen attached, 2, two story frame weatherboarded dwelling houses, (one with a good wash house attached,) one large STONE BANK BARN, one good horse stable, one other stable, hay scales, blacksmith shop, with other outbuildings and improvements upon the premises. There is also a good
ORCHARD of CHOICE FRUIT
upon the premises, plenty of running water at the door or convenient to the dwellings, and which said tract is known as the late "Mansion Property" of said deceased.
NUMBER 2, Being part marked "B," in said Inquisition and proceedings in Partition, consists of a tract of land containing
71 Acres & 59 Perches, nett,
about 30 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract well timbered. There are also two never failing springs of excellent water upon the premises.
NUMBER 3, Being part marked "C," in the Inquisition and proceedings aforesaid, consists of a tract of land containing
122 Acres and 144 Perches,
with a good two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, spring house, smoke house, double log barn, and other improvements thereon erected, the same being known as the "Gallon Tract." About 70 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence and the balance covered with excellent White Pine, White Oak and other choice timber, within fifty yards of the saw mill of Daniel Sams, Esq., and convenient to other saw mills in the neighborhood. These farms are all of the best quality of Red Slate land, and titles indisputable.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on day of sale by
ADAM WEAVERLING,
Administrator and Trustee for the sale of Jacob Weaverling's Real Estate.
Oct. 27..4t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.
The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on
FRIDAY November 10th,

Farm, Garden & Household.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH.

November work is that of preparation for the winter: fitting stock and their quarters for the cold season; finishing up the fattening of those animals destined for the market, and turniug those farm crops which can be disposed of into money, or something else, which will equally contribute to happiness. November is the month of full granaries, and of thankful hearts. A good Providence has vouchsafed to this country all that we need of the fruits of the earth, and a great deal more and though sometimes in particular sections; we may have had larger harvests, yet taking the value of gold and of exchange into consideration, and the prices which are likely to rule, it is probable that we have never had a season of greater agricultural prosperity. We have poor to care for, and early and generous thoughtfulness for them will provide work for many, and comfort for many more, who in the proverbial improvidence of poverty might otherwise suffer from the necessities of life, lose health and pluck, honesty, honor and perhaps life itself. Let us not forget this, among our other November work.

BUILDINGS.

Look well to roofs of all kinds. Stop holes and give a coat of coal tar to those from which the water is not collected for use. Stables may be made very warm by boarding up on the inside and filling straw, hay, or leaves between the inner and outer boarding. Whenever it is possible to prevent the sweep of the air under stable floors, by banking up earth against the sills of the buildings, do so, first painting the wood-work with gas tar. Look to the ditches and channels to carry water away from buildings, especially away from the cellar walls of the house or barns, so that there may be no danger, in case of heavy rains and melting snows, of the cellars getting full of water.

BUTTER.

The very high price of butter should lead to feeding oil-cake, carrots and other roots, corn meal, bran, pumpkins, etc., which, judiciously used, will increase the yield.

BEEVES

Fatten rapidly at this season, when the cool air gives them sharp appetites. Provide salt and fresh water abundantly. Give them the feeds of grain (ground and cooked, or soaked) with entire regularity. Keep fattening cattle warm, and never let them worry for a meal, or for lack of regular attention. Keep the amount fed, of grain, roots, oil-cake, etc., uniform or increase it very gradually. Occasional changes of feed, to give a variety, are desirable.

CALVES.

Provide shelter, and feed so that there shall be no check in their steady growth.

COWS.

Feed well so that they may be milked longer, and give this year richer milk, than usual, to take advantage of the butter market.

CISTERNS.

Enough rain falls on the roof of an ordinary dwelling to supply water for all purposes of the family, and a great deal more. So too the roof of an ordinary barn turns water enough for all the stock it can cover, and all other purposes. What is needed is to have cisterns to hold and store it. They should be out of the reach of severe freezing, and conveniently situated. At this season clean out cisterns, if the water is low. Protect from leaves which might enter through the eave spouts, and protect the pumps and pipes from freezing.

CORN.

That which is to be stored should be left in the ear, and put in narrow open cribs, or spread out on a floor in a dry loft. Feed soft corn before dry weather. Sell rather than store, except for home use, if good prices are offered.

FENCES.

Straighten up exterior fences and put them in such order, that there will be little to do in the spring. Dispense with all interior fences possible. Before the ground freezes, make an inspection to know what fencing stuff it is best to get out next winter.

FRUIT.

The great value of fruit this year will lead to its careful handling. Never roll barrels of apples, always lift them, and avoid pouring them from a basket into a barrel, etc.

GRAIN FIELDS.

Guard against standing water, or floods from higher ground, which will wash the soil away, or which will bring on gravel, etc., by a good system of surface drains. Well drawn plow furrows are usually sufficient, but on spots where much water is likely to come, pile stones, or set planks so as to turn it off.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

While the unusually dry autumn has impaired the beauty of the late blooming flowers, it has been favorable for all work of construction, road making, grading and planting of deciduous trees.

BULBS.

October is the most suitable month for planting the Dutch bulbs, but it may be done early this month. Take up Gladiolus, Tigridias and others planted last spring, before the ground freezes. Dry them in the sun and store them in a cool place where they will not be injured by frost, or mice. Preserve the labels with all named varieties.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The tall growing ones will need stakes to support the weight of flowers. When done flowering, cut away the old stems.

HEDGES.

Deciduous hedge plants may be set. Never make a hedge where its spreading roots will rob the soil devoted to other plants.

FRAMES AND PITS.

These are to be opened whenever the weather is mild enough, and closed before the air becomes chilly. Protect in severe weather by shuttets or mats. Give water only when the earth looks dry. Keep mice out, or they will destroy the plants.

LAWNS.

The ground may be prepared by manuring, plowing, leveling, etc., but it is now too late to seed with much prospect of success. Old lawns may have a good dressing of compost and be rolled.

PERENNIALS.

The hardiest of these will come out all the stronger in spring, if they are covered by a few forkfulls of manure.

ROSES.

If the tender sorts cannot be wintered in a pit, or cellar, bend them down and cover the branches with a few inches of earth.

WISTARIAS.

In places much north of New York it is necessary, in order to secure a bloom, to lay this down and cover it with a few inches of earth. Treat other tender climbers in the same manner.—*American Agriculturist.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Cornelius and Isaac Devore Executors of the last will, &c., of Jacob Devore late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock and Samuel A. Mock, executors of the last will, &c., of William A. Mock, late of Union township, dec'd.

The account of John Weisel and John Fickes, executors of the last will, &c., of John Weisel, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Fisher and Washington Miller, executors of the last will, &c., of John Cruise, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Barnett adm'r., of the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Walters, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c,, of Mary Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, executors of the last will and testament of George Geller, late of Londonderry, tp., dec'd.

The account of Jos. W. Tate, Esq., adm'r., of the estate of John A. Ruby, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Bassler, adm'r., of the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of E. M. Alsip, adm'r., of the estate of Stephen Tucker, late of Bedford borough deceased.

The account of Adam Weaverling, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mors, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Conrad, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. House, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

The account of Henry P. Diehl, administrator of the estate of John Bosen, late of Colerain tp., deceased.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 20. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDEK KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and ADAM WEAVERLING and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Third Monday of November, (being the 20th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 20th of October, in the year of our Lord, 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 20, 1865.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock o well grown fruit trees consisting of APPL TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.

Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

FOR RENT.—The

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Situate in the Borough of Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., will be for rent after the first of April next. The house is the largest and best adapted for hotel purposes of any other in this section of the State. A good stable, ice house, and other out buildings are attached. A large business has been done at this hotel for years, and can be greatly increased. Few, if any hotels in the State, outside of the large towns, afford better inducements to an energetic landlord than this. Application may be made to the subscriber, at his residence, at Juniata Woolen Factory, Snake Spring township, Bedford county, Pa., or to John Lutz, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

MICHAEL LUTZ,
Oct. 13.-tf Bedford, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James C. Devore, Executor of the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper.

Oct. 13.-3t. JOHN LUTZ, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of Jacob L. May, dec'd. that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Sept 29.-6t ASA S. STUCKEY, Executor.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCOS, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

VALUABLE BROAD TOP
COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

Estate of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the Administrators of the estate of said deceased, will sell peremptorily, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the "PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE," the following described coal lands, late of said deceased, to wit

No. 3. Containing

154 Acres and 92 Perches,

neat measure, situate in Broad Top township, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

No. 4. Containing

238 Acres and 122 Perches,

neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid; and warranted in the name of John Sook.

No. 5. Containing

178 Acres and 22 Perches,

neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid, in the name of William Lane.

No. 6. Containing

404 Acres and 51 Perches,

neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted to William Foster.

No. 7. Containing

180 Acres and 7 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 8. Containing

363 Acres and 35 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 9. Containing

11 Acres and 122 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Tracts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are situated contiguous, on Sandy Run, which empties into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, near above Hopewell; on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a branch of which road has been graded up said run to or near said land. These six tracts are all good coal lands and form one of the best coal estates in the Broad Top coal field, and can be mined on Sandy Run, and Six Mile Run. They can be mined together, or each of the tracts can be mined separately, advantageously.

No. 6, is situated several miles from the above tracks, near the head of Sandy Run; is a good coal tract and set with excellent timber.

A map of the lands can be seen or had by applying to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Any further information desired before the sale can be had by addressing the Administrators, at Lancaster, or the Hon. Samuel L. Russel, at Bedford, Pa.

TERMS: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of January, 1866.

W. CARPENTER,
H. B. SWARR,
Administrators
de bonis non of John N. Lane, dec'd.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, by virtue of the authority and direction in said will contained, will sell at public outcry upon the premises,

On Tuesday, the 14th of November next,

(1865) all the following described two

Valuable Farms

or tracts of land, to-wit:

The one thereof, being formerly the Mansion property of the said deceased, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Frederick Reininger, George W. Vickroy, and others, containing about **250 Acres,** more or less, about 175 acres thereof cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a good two story **Frame Weather-Boarded Dwelling House,** a large frame Barn, a good Stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also a large spring of excellent water convenient to the house. A large apple orchard and other choice fruit, viz: peaches, pears, cherries and grapes upon the premises.

Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold one other tract of land, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel Heck, Geo. Rininger, Tobias Barnes, and other, containing about

106 Acres and 43 Perches,

more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, the balance of the tract is well covered with Pine, Oak, Chestnut and other valuable timber. There is also a Spring of good water upon the premises.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

GEORGE H. SLEEK, Executor
of the last will &c. of Joseph W. Sleek, dec'd.
Oct. 6.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

PUPLIC SALE
OF
Real Estate in Middle Woodberry tp.

The undersigned will sell at public sale in the town of Woodberry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1865,

Twenty Acres

and allowance of unimproved land, situate about one mile and a half north west from said town of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Philip S. Croft, — Myers, and others, and all susceptible of cultivation.

Title indisputable. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. Deed to be delivered on payment of purchase money.

TERMS: One-half of purchase money on day of sale, and the other half three months thereafter.

GEORGE R. HOLSINGER, Esq., is authorized to conduct the sale for the undersigned.

Oct. 12, 1865. F. JORDAN.

REAL ESTATE AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

---

400 CORDS OF

TAN BARK WANTED,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,

ALSO A

STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20, Bedford, Pa.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &
SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.
G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,
House - Furnishing Goods,
WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND
COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
North East Corner
FOURTH and MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.

Sept. 22..2m.

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865. Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Express. P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Mail. P. M.	Express P. M.	
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	8 00	Huntingdon.....	12 01	6 20	
6 27	8 17	M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57	
6 34	8 24	Pleasant Grove.	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38	Marklesburg.....	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52	Coffee Run.....	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59	Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15	
7 21	9 11	Cove	10 49	5 04	
7 25	9 15	Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00	
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves.	Leaves	
7 40	9 30	Saxton	10 30	4 45	
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrives	
7 50	9 40		10 20	4 35	
8 10	10 00	Riddlesburg.....	10 00	4 15	
8 18	10 08	Hopewell.....	9 52	4 07	
8 30	10 20	Piper's Run.....	9 40	3 55	
8 45	10 35	Hamilton.....	9 25	3 40	
8 57	10 47	Bloody Run.....	9 13	3 28	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	
9 00	10 50	Mount Dallas...	9 10	3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Leaves		Arrives	
	10 40	Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
	10 55	Coalmont.....	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
	Arrives		Leaves.	
	11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE, SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and onsider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large Assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES,

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retai

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

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Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH Stteet,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.

Oct. 6.3m.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAW